

this country; and I am bound by contract to handle their product and prosecute all infringements. In the meantime, the goods I paid for are in Rotterdam, and I see by the newspapers that England has agreed that medicinal products 'not made elsewhere' can come out of Germany. I don't believe you can name a single German patented product that is not made somewhere else on a more or less large scale. At any rate, many of such products are patented in this country, and those 'made elsewhere' cannot be sold here under our laws; nor do the Germans under the treaty have to manufacture here any more than American patentees must carry out their processes in Germany.

"This is the situation so far as the release of goods, requested by the American government and for government purposes, is concerned. Just when the stuff is coming I don't know, though our government maintains that we have a perfect right under international law to do business with neutral countries or even with countries that may be fighting, and has written several notes on the subject. Moreover, this situation affects matters relating to public health and the direct welfare of individuals. Germany is willing to give us the stuff; we need it, we have a perfect right to get it, but still are forced to do without it."

NEW AND NONOFFICIAL REMEDIES.

Since publication of New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1915, and in addition to those previously reported, the following articles have been accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for inclusion with "New and Nonofficial Remedies":

Pantopon (Pantopium hydrochloricum).—A mixture of the hydrochlorides of the alkaloids of opium, containing 50 per cent. of anhydrous morphine hydrochloride. It produces essentially the effects of opium, but, being devoid of opium extractives, may be used for hypodermic administration. It is probably absorbed more promptly and is free from the nauseant odor and taste of ordinary opium preparations. Pantopon (pantopium hydrochloricum) is also supplied as Pantopon (pantopium hydrochloricum) tablets 0.01 gm., Pantopon (pantopium hydrochloricum) hypodermic tablets 0.02 gm., and Pantopon (pantopium hydrochloricum) ampules 0.02 gm. The Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works, New York City (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 4, 1915, p. 877).

Larosán, Roche.—Calcium caseinate, containing calcium equivalent to 2.5 per cent. calcium oxide. In the treatment of diarrheas of infants a useful food is that made from the curd of milk and diluted buttermilk. The preparation of such a mixture of proper composition being difficult to prepare in a private home, Larosán, Roche is offered as a substitute. The Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works, New York City (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 4, 1915, p. 877).

Betanaphthol Benzoate, Merck.—A non-proprietary preparation of betanaphthol benzoate (see New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1915, p. 210). Merck and Co., New York (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 4, 1915, p. 877).

Desiccated Pineal Gland, Armour.—The pineal gland of normal cattle, freed from connective and other tissues, dried and powdered. There is some evidence that there is a relation between the pineal gland and some processes of development and growth. The therapeutic use of the gland is in the experimental stage. Pineal gland, Armour, is also

supplied as Pineal Gland Tablets, Armour, 1/20 gr. Armour and Company, Chicago (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 25, 1915, p. 1111).

Scopolamine Stable, Roche. An aqueous solution of pure scopolamine hydrobromide protected against decomposition by the addition of 10 per cent. of mannite. It has the properties of scopolamine hydrobromide, U. S. P. It is supplied in ampules, each containing 1.2 cc. (1 cc. contains 0.0003 gm. scopolamine hydrobromide). The Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works, New York (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 25, 1911, p. 1111).

Coagulen, Ciba.—An extract said to be prepared from blood-platelets and to contain thromboplastic substance mixed with lactose, 1 gm. representing 20 gm. dried blood. It is said to act as a hemostatic and to be useful in the treatment of local and certain internal hemorrhages. Solutions of coagulen, Ciba, are used locally, intramuscularly and intravenously. A. Klipstein and Co., New York (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 25, 1915, p. 1111).

Calol Liquid Petrolatum, Heavy.—A non-proprietary brand of liquid petrolatum, U. S. P., said to be derived from California petroleum and to consist essentially of hydrocarbons of the naphene series. It is colorless, non-fluorescent and practically odorless and tasteless. Its specific gravity is 0.886 to 0.892 at 15 C. Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, Cal. (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 25, 1915, p. 1111).

Tetanus Antitoxin for Human Use.—Marketed in syringes containing 1,500, 3,000 and 5,000 units each. Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal.

Diphtheria Antitoxin, Globulin.—Marketed in syringes containing 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000 and 10,000 units each. Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal.

Anti-Pneumococcic Serum. Marketed in syringes containing 10 cc. Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal.

Normal Serum (from the Horse).—Marketed in syringes containing 10 cc. Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal. (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 25, 1915, p. 1111).

Items of Interest.

Strychnine Not a Cardiac Tonic.—As a result of investigations carried out in the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston, Dr. L. H. Newburgh concludes that there is no pharmacologic or clinical evidence which justifies the use of strychnine in the treatment of acute or chronic heart failure (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 18, 1915, p. 1032).

Williams' Syrup of Malt.—The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry reports that Williams' Syrup of Malt is ineligible for New and Nonofficial Remedies because it is an official article marketed under an unofficial title; because unwarranted therapeutic claims are made for it, and because the claims made are apt to lead the public to depend on it as a curative agent in serious diseases (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 4, 1915, p. 895).

Micajah's Uterine Wafers and Piso's Tablets.—The A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory has determined that Micajah's Uterine Wafers and Piso's Tablets are practically identical—a mixture of dried alum, borax and boric acid. While Micajah's Uterine Wafers are advertised to the medical profession, Piso's Tablets are a "patent medicine." The claims made to the public for Piso's Tablets are silly and mischievous—but no more so than those made to the medical profession for Micajah's Uterine Wafers (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 25, 1915, p. 1128).

THE FORTUNE OF A NOSTRUM MAN.

The estate of the late Mr. Eno, the proprietor of Eno's fruit salts, is valued at \$8,000,000. This immense fortune has been made out of an aperient consisting of sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid and citric acid which is extensively advertised, though not in a very flagrant manner. It claimed to be